

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

Gov. Morgan takes the Responsibility—\$50

Bounty to Recruits.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 16, 1862.
Numerous applications having been made to Gov. Morgan respecting an extra session of the Legislature, for the purpose of authorizing a State bounty for recruits, the Governor, after maturely considering the subject, and consulting such State officers and prominent citizens of Albany as he could reach, has, it is understood, come to the determination not to call the Legislature together, but to take upon himself authority at once to offer a State bounty of \$50 to each recruit, and to provide a sum sufficient for that purpose, trusting to the next Legislature to legalize and endorse his action.

This policy will save valuable time, as the convening of the Legislature and the passage of an act would occupy at least four weeks, and also save an expense of some \$80,000. The amount required will be \$5,000,000 or \$2,500,000. It is understood the Governor's proclamation or order will be issued to-morrow. Arrangements will be made so that the amount of state bounty will be promptly paid. The determination of the Governor is highly approved by all with whom he consulted, and will obviate the necessity of action by Boards of Supervisors to raise bounty funds.

The Hon. Erastus Corning arrived at home yesterday. He is not seriously ill, but is confined to the house by indisposition.

The Common Council have called a special meeting for to-morrow night.

A very large gathering of citizens was held at the Capital Park last night. Great enthusiasm was manifested. Gov. Morgan presided, and among the Vice-Presidents were Mayor Perry, Senator John V. L. Pruyn, John Tracy, Gen. Cooper, and other prominent citizens.

Strong resolutions in favor of the new levy, and recommending an Extra Session of the Legislature, to authorize the giving of a State bounty to volunteers, were introduced by Geo. Dawson, Chairman of the Committee, and unanimously adopted.

Speeches were made by Lyman Tremain and others.

Several gentlemen gave notice of their willingness to contribute liberally toward raising volunteers.

Lieut. Edward Bayard Hall, son of the late Nicholas Hall, the eminent lawyer, who died from the effects of wounds received in the battle before Richmond, was buried this afternoon from the residence of Peter Caggar.

The military and a large concourse of people paid a last tribute of respect to a gallant and lamented young officer.

Mrs. Gen. Buell and the wife of Lieut. Worden are here at the Delavan House.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Winchester Threatened Again—The Secessionists Jubilant—Supply Depots at New Creek Broken up.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HARPER'S FERRY, July 15, 1862.

The aspect of affairs in the vicinity of Winchester and throughout that section of the Valley of the Shenandoah is very unfavorable, and fears are entertained that we shall soon have trouble. In consequence of the threatening appearance of matters at Winchester, the stores and all other valuables of the army have been safely removed here by way of the Potomac and Winchester Railroad.

Various rumors are afloat in regard to the movements of the enemy, and it is reported here that our pickets were driven in below Winchester last night. In anticipation of danger, the telegraph office at that place has been removed over a mile from the town, near the fortifications. The friends of the South here and at Martinsburg are "acting as if they had heard good news," and express their confidence that the Rebels will make a raid into the Valley as far as Winchester before many days.

The force at Winchester, if compelled to retreat, will fall back upon this place, which we can hold against vastly superior odds. The movements of our forces I cannot state, but I believe that Gen. Pope has them so posted as to feel Jackson, should he venture too far. There seems to be a general impression here that Winchester will be the scene of a fierce battle before a week. It is rumored that Jackson, with one half of the large army which he took to Richmond so suddenly, has returned, and been reinforced by the numerous guerrilla bands about the country.

During the last ten days our vast depots of supplies at New-Creek, Martinsburg, and other places, have been broken up, and the stores removed elsewhere, so that the Rebels can have no temptation along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. There is not much prospect of their interfering with the trains on this road, as they are well guarded by Adj.-Gen. Miles here, and Gen. Kelly at Cumberland, both of whom are under the command of Major-Gen. Wool of this department.

ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE STEAMER.

Gallant Naval Exploit—The Vessel Cut Out from Under Fort Morgan's Guns—A Valuable Cargo of Arms and Ammunition on Board.

On the 29th of June, the United States steamer Kanawha cut out from under the guns of Fort Morgan, at the mouth of Mobile Bay, the steamship Ann of London. She had run in during the night, passing the blockading fleet. As it was a very dark night, she could not be seen by our vessels. The next morning she was discovered by the Susquehanna, within a half mile of the fort, unloading her cargo into a Rebel steamer alongside.

The Susquehanna, accompanied by the Kanawha, then got under weigh and steamed within gunshot, and opened fire on the strange steamer. The fire was returned by the fort, and kept up for an hour on both sides. In the mean time the crew had deserted the strange steamer, owing to the shells from our vessels falling about her rather too thickly for safety. She was soon discovered to be a British ship, and she was towed to the fort, and kept up for an hour on both sides.

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THE WAR IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

ANOTHER UNION VICTORY.

Defeat of the Rebels by Colonel Fitch.

All Their Camp Equipage Captured.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 16, 1862.

A special to *The Tribune*, dated Memphis, says 300 of Col. Fitch's command had an engagement with the Rebels numbering 450 on the morning of the 6th.

The Union loss was 23 killed and wounded. The Rebels had 84 killed, wounded and missing. Another engagement took place on the night of the 7th. Col. Fitch captured all the enemy's camp equipage and provisions.

Bothe fights are said to have taken place within ten miles of Duval's Bluff, where a large force of Rebels are said to be stationed.

FURTHER FROM GEN. CURTIS'S ARMY.

The Encounter with Rebels—Their Rout and Slaughter—Arrival of the Army at Helena.

MEMPHIS, Monday, July 14, 1862.

Gen. Curtis's entire command arrived at Helena on the 11th. The army left Batesville on June 24, and reached Jacksonport on the 26th. On the 2d of July, they started across the country. On the 4th, while the 13th Illinois Regiment was coming down the White River with a load of cotton, they were fired on by guerrillas, seven miles below Grand Grove. The fire was returned, and the Rebels fled.

A contraband taken on board the next day, says that he saw nineteen dead Rebels near the scene of the action. On the 7th, Gen. Curtis's advance, consisting of a battalion of the 1st Indiana Cavalry and the 11th Wisconsin and 23d Illinois Regiments, were attacked by two regiments of Texas cavalry and a large force of infantry. The Unionists had four mounted howitzers, which were brought to bear on the Rebels with terrible effect, causing their cavalry to break in disorder, running over the infantry, throwing them into confusion, and terminating in an utter rout.

The Rebels were pursued by our forces, who captured a large number of persons, who were afterwards paroled. After the battle our troops buried 110 Rebels on the field. Our loss was 8 killed—among them Capt. Shoum of the 11th Wisconsin—and 32 wounded. Major Elenden of the 1st Indiana Cavalry was seriously injured. The Rebels had no artillery, which accounts for their heavy loss, as compared with ours. Notwithstanding their long and forced marches, Gen. Curtis's army is in good condition. When they arrived at Helena they had but three days' supplies.

FROM NASHVILLE.

The Guerrillas Picking Back.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, July 16, 1862.

The guerrillas, numbering about 2,000 in all, have fallen back toward McMinnville, taking our officers along with them, and paroling the privates. Our loss is 33 killed and 62 wounded. The Rebels lost 50 killed and 100 wounded. The citizens are taking good care of the wounded, and have buried the dead left by the Rebels.

The citizens are actively assisting in the Home Guard, and reinforcements are arriving.

No danger to the city is apprehended.

EVACUATION OF MURFREESBORO.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, July 16, 1862.

The Rebels are reported to have evacuated Murfreesboro. The killed on both sides is not over 50. Gen. Dafield is severely if not mortally wounded, but is now under good care. The citizens buried the dead of both Union and Rebel soldiers. No private residences were destroyed.

Enlistments are going on moderately.

The city is beyond danger.

INTERESTING FROM RICHMOND.

The Attitude of Gen. McClellan—Operations in the West—Union Movements on the Upper Rappahannock—Death of the Rebel Major Austin Smith.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 16, 1862.

The *Richmond Enquirer* of the 12th speaks of Gen. McClellan's defensive attitude, under cover of the gunboats, as fixed. His only demonstration upon the Confederate lines, until he shall have become re-inforced from late defeats, must consist of indecisive raids to keep up the spirits of his men. In the mean time, we must turn our eyes to the West for more startling events. The movements of Buell, and the consequent operations of our army, are now watched with energy and confidence by the Government.

The *Enquirer* also says: The enemy has been displaying considerable activity of movement in the vicinity of the upper Rappahannock, gathering 5,000 men at Warrenton, and detached bodies, amounting in the aggregate to a considerable army, at various points stretching from Collet's Station, in Fauquier, through Warrenton, Amesville and Washington to Sperryville, at the base of the Blue Ridge, in Rappahannock County. Gen. Ricketts is quartered on the road from Warrenton to the Springs.

The *Petersburg Express* of the 11th, reports the shelling of Hamilton, N. C., by Union gunboats. As the Roanoke River was quite high they would probably attempt to reach Weldon.

Major Austin E. Smith, son of Extra Brig. Smith, and formerly Navy Agent at San Francisco, died from wounds received in battle before Richmond. It will be remembered he was arrested on the 14th, and confined in Fort Warren, and was exchanged only a few weeks ago.

The *Richmond Dispatch* announces the arrival there of the Pittsburg Sanitary Committee, twelve in number, who were taken prisoners at Savage's Farm. Gen. Robinson, with a large body of cavalry, still holds the enemy in check at Harrisonburg.

THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL ON GEN. MITCHELL.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 16, 1862.

The *Journal*, replying to a dispatch from Gen. Mitchell, says Gen. Mitchell's answer acquits Col. J. T. Morton of the 2d Ohio Volunteers, and that he left for Washington on the 9th, to lay the particulars of the case before the military authority.

The *Journal* speaks highly of the character of Col. Morton, but says he does not rely on his personal character to a degree to substantiate the charges against Gen. Mitchell. The *Journal*, in concluding, says all our predispositions were strongly in favor of Gen. Mitchell, and being thus prepared, we held back his disbarment until we felt that we could no longer either doubt without dissembling, or forbear without faithlessness. The public may be assured the duty we performed was not a welcome one.

THE FUNERAL OF THOMAS CASS.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 16, 1862.

The funeral of Col. Thomas Cass to-day was an impressive and imposing event. Flugs were at half mast on the public buildings, and many stores were closed on the route of the procession.

Religious services were first held at the residence of the deceased, after which the body was conveyed to St. Mary's Church, where the solemn funeral rites of the Catholic Church were performed. A great procession, embracing the municipal authorities, charitable societies, military bodies, and hundreds of sorrowing friends, followed the remains of the brave and honored soldier to his final resting-place in Mount Auburn.

LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW GREEN MOUNTAIN REGIMENT.

The Green Mountain Boys are the first to respond to the call of the President for additional troops. Yesterday morning the new regiment of Vermont volunteers, organized by Col. Stannard, reached this city on its way to Washington.

The following is a list of the officers of this splendid regiment:

Colonel, George J. Stannard; Lieutenant-Colonel, Dudley K. Andrews; Major, Charles S. Stowell; Adjutant, John C. Stannard; Quartermaster, Francis O. Sawyer; Surgeon, Walter A. Carpenter; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Hall; Chaplain, Rev. L. C. Dickinson.

Company A—V. O. Barney, Captain; L. E. Sherman, First Lieutenant; E. W. Jewett, Second Lieutenant; Company B—Edward H. Ripley, Captain; Samuel H. Kelly, First Lieutenant; (commanding); Alfred C. Ballard, Second Lieutenant.

Company C—A. R. Sabin, Captain; Herman Saligson, First Lieutenant; E. D. Sherman, Second Lieutenant.

Company D—Charles Jarvis, Captain; A. M. Quirk, First Lieutenant; John A. Beebe, Captain; Eugene Viole, First Lieutenant; John T. Bascom, Second Lieutenant.

Company E—Wm. J. Henderson, Captain; E. A. Kihoune, First Lieutenant; Wm. C. Holman, Second Lieutenant.

Company F—A. H. Sabin, Captain; G. W. Dwyer, First Lieutenant; C. J. Lowland, Second Lieutenant.

Company G—J. J. Moore, Captain; O. Livingston, First Lieutenant; J. O. Campbell, Second Lieutenant.

Company H—David W. Liss, Captain; Joseph C. Brooks, First Lieutenant; Henry H. Rice, Second Lieutenant.

Col. Stannard is a gentleman and a soldier, whose courage and patriotism have won for him the admiration and confidence of his countrymen. He was in the battle of Bull Run, and took part in the fight at Yorktown and Fair Oaks, where he was distinguished for coolness and intrepidity. Lieut. Col. Andrews has had experience in the camp and in the field. He served his country in the battle of Big Bethel. Adjutant Stannard is a brave and capable officer of the militia and the volunteers. Several officers of the line, who cannot mention, have been seen in service and won renown in several recent battles.

The regiment has the maximum number of ten companies, all of which are nearly completed. An officer has been left at Brattleboro, who will recruit the regiment to the military standard of 1,046 men, a work that will soon be accomplished.

These Vermonters are dressed in the United States regular uniform, of blue caps, dark-blue jackets, light-blue pants. They are also furnished with a full complement of camp equipage, consisting of baggage wagons, ambulances, thirty-six wall tents, and sixty-eight Sibley tents, and each man has a Belgian rifle. On the eve of the departure of the regiment, Gov. Holbrook presented to it a splendid stand of colors. With scarcely an exception, the men comprising this regiment show great physical health and strength, and great power of endurance. Many of them are six feet high, with atlantic shoulders to match. They came here from New-Haven on board the steamer Bay State, were landed at the foot of twenty-third street, East River, and accompanied by their drum corps and the sons of Vermont resident in this city, marched to Madison Square, where a substantial breakfast was soon provided for them. They were then in detachment to the barracks in the center of Madison Park, where they remained until after receiving their quota selected themselves on the grass under the shade of the trees, and partook of the bountiful repast.

At 2 o'clock, the officers dined at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. When the cloth was removed, speeches were delivered by the Sons of Rhode Island (who gave the dinner), and by their distinguished guests. The men, who had stacked their arms in Madison Park, were supplied with a dinner of roast beef, bread, and vegetables. Many of them have any worse! We noticed three young Irishwomen distributing freely to these brave boys, without money and without price, bread and cheese and ice-cream. This happened at mid-day, before it was known that dinner would be furnished to them.

Predicted at the appointed time the officers and men were promptly sent to the drill ground, and commenced their march down Fifth Avenue to Fourteenth street, thence to Broadway and to Pier No. 1, where the embarkation took place.

The march of this magnificent body of 1,000 men through the aristocratic avenues and grand green thoroughfares of New York, excited unusual interest, and provoked the most enthusiastic demonstrations.

The doors, windows and balconies of the brown stone front palaces were graced with fashion, wealth and beauty, and Broadway was lined on either side with vast multitudes of men, women and children eager to honor the Green Mountain Boys, as they marched to the "music of the Union."

Many they show themselves, as they doubtless will, worthy to wear the mantle of Ethan Allen.

A salute was fired as they passed the City Hall, and refreshments were distributed from the Astor House. The halt was momentary, and the men resumed their march under the waving of flags from door, window and house-top, and amid the huzzas of the multitude.

Two other regiments are fast filling up in Vermont, and will soon be here.

Dr. Marsh supplied the regiment with a thousand of his temperance tracts.

Lieut. Col. John B. Leverich is organizing a new regiment, of which it is expected Col. Leverich will take command. Col. Leverich was a Captain in the First New York.

RECRUITS FOR THE 22D REGIMENT.

Seventy-five recruits left for Harper's Ferry on Tuesday evening, among whom were sons of Philip Jones, Daniel Lord, and Moses H. Ginnell. We understand that the militia regiments mustered in for 90 days will not be allowed to recruit any more men.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

This Committee met at the Mayor's Office 12 o'clock, yesterday, Mayor Ogden presiding. A resolution was adopted requesting Gov. Morgan to call an extra session of the Legislature, for the purpose of authorizing a State bounty to recruits. A large proportion of the single men of the State have enrolled themselves, but those having families to support hesitate on account of the insufficient provision made for them in their absence. Arrangements are being made to speedily complete the organization, and was, therefore, absolutely necessary. This seems to be the general opinion, and we hope the Governor will take immediate action in the matter.

THE FIFTY-THIRD—PRESENTATION.

A very pleasant affair took place last evening at the camp of the Vauxhall Chasseurs, 53d Regiment, N. Y. V., at the Red House, Harlem, the occasion being the presentation of an elegant piece of silver by the officers of the 53d Regiment, as a testimonial of their esteem and high consideration. The presentation was made by Col. Buckingham in a neat and appropriate speech, which was happily responded to by the recipients. The inscription on the testimonial is as follows:

Presented to Dr. Alexander H. Mott, Surgeon U. S. A., by the officers of the Vauxhall Chasseurs, 53d Regiment, N. Y. V. July 15, 1862.

The affair terminated with a bountiful repast and a serenade by Co. K, (German), attached to the regiment.

A CONGRATULATION.—In reporting so large a meeting as that of Tuesday, some mistakes and many omissions are inevitable. In the report of Col. Mix's speech there were errors of omission and commission which it is worth while to correct. He is represented as saying:

"In the South they have what we term 'armies by day' and 'soldiers by night'—the latter bands of shoot us upon outposts." And he continued, according to the report.

Now, I will tell you what I would say. I would say that the 'armies by day' and 'soldiers by night' are the same thing. They have been quite accessible to us in giving information as to the situation of the Rebels."

But here is what he did say: "Now, I will tell you what I would say. I would say that the 'armies by day' and 'soldiers by night' are the same thing. They have been quite accessible to us in giving information as to the situation of the Rebels."

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